

COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



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*Articles printed in COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS
are selectively indexed in LIBRARY LITERATURE.*

Columbia Library Columns

VOLUME XII NOVEMBER, 1962 NUMBER I

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Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,
Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Three issues a year, one dollar each.



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE

The original drawing, by an unknown artist, is in Special Collections



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



John Howard Payne: Friend of the Cherokees

THURMAN WILKINS

In the collection of the papers of John Howard Payne, now being presented to Columbia by the heirs of the late Thatcher T. P. Luquer (C. E. 1889; E. E. 1892), is a packet of about a score of letters and documents labeled "Cherokee Incident." We asked Professor Thurman Wilkins of the English Department, who is making a definitive study of the Cherokee Indians, how Payne came to be concerned in the troubled affairs of that tribe. Here is his answer.

EDITOR'S NOTE

AFTER twenty checkered years in Europe, where "Home, Sweet Home" had made him famous, John Howard Payne, actor, playwright, adventurer, returned to America in 1832, poor in everything but reputation, plans and energy. His supply of these seemed inexhaustible. Before long he had devised a scheme to change his fortunes—a weekly magazine, whose prospectus he mailed to newspaper editors sometime in August, 1833. The new publication, he wrote,

would bear a title in Old Persian, *Jam Jehan Nima* or "The World from the Inside of a Bowl." It would issue from London, but its columns would advertise America, the wonders of the land and the ideals of the people. Soon Payne launched an "experience jaunt", aiming to canvass every state in the Union for literary materials as well as subscriptions. He had covered seven states before approaching Georgia in the summer of 1835.

Passage through Alabama had brought him among the Creek Indians, whose "busk", the Green Corn Dance, he described in a letter to his sister which was later published for its historical and ethnological interest. But his intention of visiting the Cherokees, the most advanced Indians of the South, crystallized only after talks with several prominent Georgians; Payne soon found his first unfavorable notions of the tribe dissipating. "I enquired more thoroughly. I determined to judge them with my own eyes. I purchased a horse, traversed the forests alone and went among them." He carried letters of introduction to the Principal Chief, John Ross, whom he met on September 28. He was pleasantly surprised by the Chief's cordiality, having expected from Georgian accounts to find a dour, mean and selfish man. Rather under middle height, wiry and vigorous, about forty-five years old, with sharp brown eyes, John Ross impressed his new acquaintance as "mild, intelligent and entirely unaffected". Ross, who had seven times more Scotch blood than Indian, spoke English better than Cherokee, and he was eager to make his people's cause well known to such a famous visitor. Payne soon became an earnest partisan of the Cherokees, and rich documentation for his interest in their affairs appears in the Luquer Family Gift of Payne Papers, which are held in the Special Collections Division of the Columbia University Libraries.

It was not understood, in Payne's time, that the Cherokees were of Iroquoian stock; however, it was common knowledge that, in their own way, these Indians were quite as remarkable as the northern Six Nations. Owing to the work of Christian missionaries, intermarriage with intelligent whites, and a streak of native

genius, the Cherokees were forging ahead of all other Indians in or about the United States. They had adopted a constitutional



Smithsonian Institution

JOHN ROSS
Cherokee chieftan

government, with a capital at New Echota, Georgia, where a bicameral Council met every year. Officers were elected, including the Principal Chief, and they had a written code of laws. Sequoya, known as George Guess among the whites, had devised a syllabary so effective that half the tribe was literate in Cherokee by 1828, the year in which the Council established a national organ,

the *Cherokee Phoenix*. This is said to be the first newspaper ever published by Indians.

Now in 1835 the tribe was engaged in a grim three-cornered struggle with the Federal Government and the State of Georgia, the issue of which was Cherokee removal to the West. In 1802 the United States had pledged to Georgia those Indian lands within her chartered limits, as soon as the Indian title could be "peaceably extinguished." The Creeks had been pushed from Georgia already, and in 1832 they had signed a treaty for an eventual mass migration beyond the Mississippi. But the Cherokees were famous for an intense devotion to their hereditary lands. Wisdom might counsel their withdrawal beyond the pressures of white encroachment, but thus far, other than those already in the West, only a small faction, led by the distinguished war chief Major Ridge and his educated son John Ridge, accepted removal as the last hope of national salvation. Most Cherokees were rooted to the hills and valleys of their birth, and John Ross temporized with the Federal Government, hoping that the Cherokees might remain, but determined that, if removal must come, they should receive more recompense for their lands than President Jackson's administration aimed to pay. The President proposed five million dollars, for roughly twice that many acres; John Ross put the price at twenty million.

Meanwhile, Georgia had precipitatedly extended her laws over that part of the Cherokee Nation within her chartered limits, had outlawed the Cherokee government there, and, by a vast land lottery, had reassigned choice Cherokee lands to her own citizens. Impatient Georgians refused to wait for a treaty settlement before taking possession of their claims. Cherokees were dispossessed without recourse to Georgia courts. Even John Ross had lost his spacious house at Head of Coosa to a "fortunate drawer", and had moved to a cabin at Blue Spring, Tennessee, some eight miles north of the Georgia line. Proscribed from meeting at New Echota, the Cherokee Council was now preparing to hold its

October session at Red Clay, Tennessee, just north of the line. John Ross not only granted his new friend access to Cherokee documents; he also invited him to watch the Council in session.

Payne reached Red Clay as Indians poured in from every quarter of the Nation. "I cannot imagine", he wrote, "a spectacle of more moral grandeur than the assembly of such a people, under such circumstances."* What he saw the first day, he offered as the "first foretaste" of what the next week held in store:

The woods echoed with the trampling of many feet: a long and orderly procession emerged from among the trees, the gorgeous autumnal tints of whose departing foliage seemed in sad harmony with the noble spirit now beaming in this departing race. Most of the train was on foot. There were a few aged men, and some few women, on horseback. The train halted at the humble gate of the principal chief: he stood ready to receive them. Everything was noiseless.*

Warmed by their simple dignity, Payne described how they formed in double file to shake the chief's hand. "Their dress was neat and picturesque: all wore turbans, except four or five with hats; many of them, tunics with sashes; many, long robes, and nearly all some drapery: so that they had the oriental air of the old scripture pictures of patriarchal processions."* The account continues:

The salutation over, the old men remained near the chief, and the rest withdrew to various parts of the enclosure; some sitting Turk fashion against the trees, others upon logs, and others upon the fences, but with the eyes of all fixed upon their chief. They had walked sixty miles since yesterday, and had encamped last night in the woods.*

The group was typical of those who arrived throughout the day, and who came for days thereafter. Payne confessed that he could not help but share "the general excitement". Having read

* 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Sen. Doc. 120, p. 578.

the documents concerning recent negotiations for a treaty, he was shocked by the methods of the Federal agents, including attempts at bribery. He thought it his duty to inform the American people, and so he began a series of letters to American editors, but completed only the first paper, dated October 11, before the Council meeting. Payne remained a prominent spectator at the session, where he found that the U.S. Commissioner, the Reverend John F. Schermerhorn (whom the Indians called the Devil's horn), had been a school mate of his at Union College, Schenectady. But the two of them soon disagreed over Schermerhorn's mission, and Payne was pleased at his failure to close a treaty, the Council adjourning with the breach temporarily healed between the Ross and Ridge factions.

Payne had become so deeply concerned with Cherokee affairs that he no longer aimed merely to publicize their unhappy plight; he also began to project a detailed history of the tribe. He purchased a complete file of the *Cherokee Phoenix*, and while waiting for its delivery from New Echota, he continued transcribing tribal documents at another of John Ross's refuges, just inside Tennessee. But his outspoken attitudes had enraged those representing the Federal Government. Schermerhorn's resentment was evident in a memorandum to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

I find that the Indians, after their return from the Red Clay council, reported that they would now get their land back again; that a great man (meaning J. H. Payne) had come from England, and now they would have every thing righted; that he was very busy with the pen, and took down every thing that passed. . . . I am sorry to find that notwithstanding Mr. Payne's pretensions to the contrary, he has been very busy in meddling with Cherokee affairs, and done what he could to prevent an arrangement with the Government.*

Especially incensed was Major Benjamin F. Currey, the Emigrating Agent; and when Payne's letter of October 11 appeared

* 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Sen. Doc. 120, pp. 494-95.

anonymously in the *Knoxville Register*, he prodded the Georgia Guard to take action, even to the extent of trespassing on Tennessee soil.

About 11 o'clock on the evening of November 7, the cabin where Payne and Ross were engaged in writing was surrounded; "there was a loud barking of dogs, then the quick tramp of galloping horses, then the march of many feet", and suddenly armed men spilled into the room, "their bayonets fixed." It was a platoon of the Georgia Guard, looking quite like "banditti"—as Payne had called them in his letter. The Guard arrested both men, without deigning to give charges, took their papers into custody, and hurried them twenty-four miles on horseback across country, through a torrential storm, to an improvised jail at Spring Place, Georgia. There, with indignity heaped upon indignity, they were held incommunicado. Ross was released after nine days, through the intervention of John Ridge. Payne was held for three and a half days longer, because, as he supposed, his transcriptions were more legible and easier to copy than Ross's original documents. He was accused of being an Abolitionist as well as an *agent provocateur* intent on rousing the Indians and Negroes against the whites and then, after some scraps of writing in Sequoya's syllabary were found among his papers and mistaken for French by his ignorant jailers, he was also charged as a French spy. During his confinement, he managed to smuggle a scribbled message to the Governor of Tennessee; the Cherokees had already informed the Governor of Georgia of the illegal arrest, and we learn from a document in the Luquer Gift that, four days after the seizure, the missionary Elizur Butler notified Payne's brother Thatcher, who soon brought the outrage to the attention of the Secretary of War. The arrest was, thus, public knowledge and soon to be the object of all but universal censure when on November 20 Payne's jailers set him on an ill-girthed horse, with his belongings tossed helter-skelter in front of him, and told him to "clear out of the State forever". Payne made his way back to Tennessee and on December 2 pub-

lished an exposé that filled ten columns in the *Knoxville Register*. Along with it, he released an address to the American people, which at Ross's request he had composed for the Cherokees in eloquent "Indian fashion".

The address detailed the Cherokees' grievances and received wide attention, but since it followed the Ross line so exclusively, it alienated the Ridge party, and the temporary truce between the factions was dissolved, leading to the signing of the Treaty of New Echota, on December 29, by the disaffected group. Though it flouted the majority will, the Ridge Treaty, which provided for Cherokee emigration by 1838, was accepted by the Jackson administration and ratified by the Senate by the narrow margin of one vote. John Ross branded it as "fraudulent", and spent much time and energy in Washington to have it set aside and, failing that, to have its provisions modified. In this fruitless struggle, Payne became a close ally; after his return to New York he corresponded with the Chief and eventually joined him in the capital. Ross could write, but Payne could write much better. Documents in the Luquer Gift help clarify the extent of his ghost writing for the Cherokees, his productions of memorials which impressed multitudes with their eloquence and cogency. The effort was doomed to failure, however. In 1838 the bulk of those Cherokees still in the East were forced to take "the Trail of Tears" to their new homes, the emigration resulting in the death of nearly a quarter of their number.

But the removal did not end the partisanship of John Howard Payne; he was still intent on writing a Cherokee history. He met Ross again in Washington in 1840, during a trying season in the Chief's career, the Indian Office having refused to receive him, owing to unfounded although understandable suspicions of his complicity in the recent murder of three principal Treaty leaders. The Chief invited Payne to visit the Cherokee settlements, and when the Ross delegation left for home in the early fall, he accompanied them west, spending some ten weeks at Ross's home at

Park Hill. There he met the venerable Sequoya. He visited the current session of the Council at the new Cherokee capital at Tahlequah, and wrote fluent newspaper accounts of his observations. He continued also to collect materials for his history, and years later, in 1848, he announced that Volume I was "ready for the press." People have assumed that Payne actually wrote some sizeable portion of the history, and his life sketch in the *Dictionary of American Biography* mentions such a manuscript. But a letter in the Luquer Gift reveals that the manuscript termed "Volume I" by Payne was not so much a sustained piece of historical reconstruction as an assortment of the Cherokee documents he had collected over the years. It is safe to conclude that he never found the leisure to write much if any of his planned work, but the selection of documents offered as "Volume I" constitutes part of the considerable body of Payne MS material now held in the Ayer Collection by the Newberry Library of Chicago.

The War Department made special use of Payne's knowledge of Cherokee affairs when, in 1841, he was hired as a temporary clerk to review former Cherokee treaties "with reference to [Cherokee] rights under the treaty of 1835, and the liability of the United States in the case of claims . . . arising under it." He did so well, and rendered such a clear report, that he soon worked himself out of a job. Shortly afterwards influential friends secured an appointment for him as consul to Tunis. In 1843 he settled down in a Tunisian palace surrounded by servants ignorant of every language at his command. He had brought his trunk of Cherokee notes and documents to this haven of Mussulman splendor, but, alas, the History was still such stuff as dreams are made on when he died in 1852.



Henry Crapo photo

The Mayor addressing the group in the Campidoglio (City Hall) in Rome. H. W. Liebert (4th from left) waits to respond in Italian.

The Grolier Club Tour of Italy

RICHARD BROWN BAKER

COMMUNICATING the pleasures of travel is never easy. The tastes, smells, sights emanating from foreign roads, buildings and rivers have left such a deposit on one's own imagination that it is hard to believe that simple words will not convey them to others.

The members of the Grolier Club and their ladies who visited Italy last May reveled in their experiences. My duty, I realize, is to make the readers of *Columbia Library Columns* envious. Anything less would fall short of our consensus.

We Groliers saw rarities; we ate and drank in splendor; and our egos were flattered by the conviction that we were considered to be a group of superior importance.

The reader may gag at this acknowledgment of pride. Venice, Florence, and Rome are visited by so many, however, that an account of our three weeks in Italy is superfluous unless the special privileges bestowed on us are stressed.

Each time we debouched from our chartered blue buses near the entrance to an ancient library, we no doubt resembled other busloads of American tourists, guidebooks and cameras on the ready.

But the student of social organisms, observing us in the characteristic activity of climbing stairs—doubly rare would be a rare book in Italy not preserved above a Himalaya of steps—would perceive our differentness if he focused on the mid-May afternoon when we ascended the Great Staircase of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.

By this time we had group experience. We were veterans of the Ambrosiana, the Brera (to be precise, *la Biblioteca Braidense*), the Trivulziana, the Laurenziana; in the latter's dim light we had



Henry Crapo photo

The Grolier Club group is welcomed in the National Library of Naples.

struggled the preceding morning to make out "the oldest extant Herodotus ms. in Greek; on parchment; X century" and to compare the fine, handsome handwriting of Piero della Francesca, composing his mathematical treatise, with Boccaccio's handwriting of the century before; we had also, time and again, in the vast rooms of villas and palaces, confronted buffets gloriously laden with rich edibles and reached uncertainly for a choice of unfamiliar beverages, offered in parallel rows of stem glasses evidently arranged to form color patterns; several members had uttered ceremonial speeches in Italian (always vigorously applauded by the majority of Groliers who, while not understanding Italian, did recognize courage); the scholarly had preened their learning, leaning over cases containing codices, antiphonals, early maps, Bibles, rich bindings or, mayhap, such an item as a fifteenth century parchment manuscript with drawings and marginal notes by Leonardo da Vinci; amongst ourselves we had exchanged information and misinformation about each other; by now we were a tribe—Groliers.

So up the Great Staircase we climbed. At our head marched *il Presidente*, Donald Hyde, as nobly burdened with leadership as a Doge of Venice, his wife as Dogaressa beside him, smart in dress as First Ladies must currently be. Next came other officers of the club in order of their rank, followed in a body by the members of the Council. To the rear straggled the unranking—notable dealers in rare books, collectors of bibliophilic prestige, a multi-millionaire or so, scores of intrepid, book-loving ladies, scholars on assorted subjects, the administrators of a number of great university libraries (Columbia's Dick Logsdon and H.R. Creswick, librarian of the University Library, Cambridge, were among our distinguished librarians), and fringe members like myself, unscholarly, unexecutive—alas, not even rich. We made a solemn ascent in those beautiful, historic surroundings, aware that rank-consciousness and dignity were expected by our Italian hosts. Afterwards I laughed, wondering who had watched. We

were seated a full ten minutes in a huge Renaissance room before Professor La Pira, the volatile Mayor, rushed down a side aisle, waving his arms and genially shouting apologies. His entry was less formal than ours, but he is used to being Mayor, whereas we Groliers found it novel to appear as cultural emissaries.

Such then was our company, made up in large part of knowledgeable bookmen. There were over one hundred and thirty of us, many ripe in years. We benefited by a well-prepared program that continuously featured exhibits of rare manuscripts and books, alternating with receptions in beautiful or historic places. The ordinary tourist can see bibliophilic marvels displayed in Venice's Marciana, daydreaming as he gazes at Marco Polo's will, or in the Vatican Library—for example, the handsome fourth century manuscript in square capitals of Vergil's *Georgics*. Florence's Laurenziana shows the public such treasures as the manuscript of Cellini's *Autobiography*. But looking at rare books in company with other bookmen, borrowing their knowledge and sharing their enthusiasm, enhances the pleasure. For us the Vatican Library was more interesting because Eugène Cardinal Tisserant came to greet us. And the Ambrosiana in Milan, which, according to a brochure commemorating our visit (we were given a handsomely hand-printed booklet at each library), owns "35,000 manuscripts of the classic and medieval centuries, 10,000 parchments, 2,000 incunabula", etc., was so generous as to spread on tables many of its greatest treasures. These our members were free to pick up and examine. My special delight was to watch Colonel Gimbel turn the leaves of the *Codex Resta*, revealing a succession of Old Master drawings bound together centuries ago by a collector, with his comments. The more learned were engrossed by ancient texts and maps, early editions of Dante, Bibles, and esoterica. No doubt they would wax disputatious if required to decide on the most important of the Ambrosiana's many invaluable possessions.

Since it would be profitless to describe every exhibit we saw

and impossible to write much that is unfamiliar about Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, and Rome, in all of which cities we



Alfred Perrin photo

Looking at a treasure in the Ambrosiana Library in Milan are (l. to r.) Robert H. Taylor, H. Bacon Collamore, Richard Brown Baker, Gabriel C. Austin, Jack H. Samuels, and Robert Frederic Metzdorf.

stayed, let me—to give the flavor of our opportunity—dilate upon our visit to Cesena, a small city in the Romagna of which in advance, despite earlier travels in Italy, I knew nothing. To this town Jasper More's *The Land of Italy* devotes one sentence: "Cesena contains the famous library of the Malatestas, with a charming interior substantially unaltered since the 15th century." We Groliers motored there after spending a night at the coastal resort of Rimini. In front of the library, which overlooks a square, a group of dignitaries were fanned out waiting to receive us. (A side trip to see frescoes delayed our arrival.) Donald Hyde, as club president, emerged first from the buses to greet this welcoming party. Later the usual ceremony took place inside, in which the librarian was presented with the Grolier Club's newest publi-

cation, *Italian Influence on American Literature*, by C. Waller Barrett, our former president, who was also on the tour. We walked through several rooms. As we neared the famous ancient



Alfred Perrin photo

Tour members in the majestic reading room of the Gallery Brera in Milan.

one, built through the patronage of Malatesta Novello, and completed in 1452, its double doors were dramatically flung open by waiting attendants. In we filed. Resembling a basilica with three naves and with arches supported by fluted columns, this room contains twenty-nine long wooden reading stalls on either side of a center aisle. To these are chained the "341 mss. and 48 printed volumes which represent the patrimony of the Malatestas".

Normally these are not visible. They rest on ledges under the slanting desk tops. It was our privilege to move about at will, slide to any position on the benches and lift out the chained volumes, propping them in place and turning their pages to behold the varied scripts and ancient illuminations. Never before, at least in modern times, had a group been permitted this unrestricted ex-

amination of the Malatesta treasures. The oldest manuscript dates from the eighth or ninth century. A Franciscan Bible with superb miniatures of the thirteenth century is indicative of the works to be seen.

The banquet luncheon in a local restaurant that succeeded this bookman's feast was an eye-popper. The culminating seventh course, following a creamy frozen dessert, calls for description. Half an orange scooped out, its edges scalloped, held a liqueur and tiny, delicious *fraises du bois*. This fruit concoction was cupped in a stem glass whose base rested in a finger bowl. In that, to our wonder, swam a goldfish!

Living Italy, as this not-to-be-found-in-America dish suggests, did not wholly escape us. We had our unbookish moments: nights at the opera—the glamor of Donizetti at La Scala; a journey across the Venetian lagoon; a dinner party atop Rome's Castel Sant' Angelo, robustly round and once Hadrian's Tomb; strolls under cypresses amidst the statuary of fountain-playing gardens; a glimpse from our private train of Lake Trasimeno; a look at lurking Neapolitan slums—and the shining Bay; an Embassy garden party on the day Lieutenant Commander Carpenter spun thrice around the earth.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs received us at the Villa Madama, a house across the Tiber on the slope of Monte Mario built for the Medici cardinal who became Pope Clement VII. It was subsequently the property of Margaret of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands, and of the kings of Naples, but when Henry James visited it in 1873 this "place like a page out of one of Browning's richest evocations" had deteriorated into "the shabbiest farmhouse, with muddy water in the old *pièces d'eau* and dunghills on the old parterres—all inexpressibly dreary—the end of a Renaissance pleasure-house." Time can restore. Ten years before our visit Dean Acheson had dined there as guest of the Italian Prime Minister and concluded with his neighbor, a cabinet minister, that Raphael (after whose designs Giulio Romano had painted

the ceiling of the loggia) would not have enjoyed being present: there were no ladies. We at least, having ladies, were happy with our party, feasting sumptuously in that beautiful loggia and step-



Henry Crapo photo

Luncheon at the Forte Belvedere in Florence. Shown in the picture are Mrs. C. Waller Barrett, Commendatore Tammaro De Marinis, Mrs. Donald F. Hyde, and Commendatore Mario Vannini-Parenti (the host) speaking.

ping from it occasionally into the long formal garden, looking across at the lights of Rome beyond the river below. Here we felt the splendor of Italy's past combined with the wealth of its present.

Italy had shown us magnificent hospitality, for the sustained quality of which we owed much to the octogenarian bibliophile, Commendatore De Marinis, to the young Milanese bookdealer, Carlo Chiesa, and to many others. We were grateful.

Notes on the Papers of Guglielmo Ferrero

NINA FERRERO RADITSA

The collection of manuscripts and correspondence forming the personal files of the late Guglielmo Ferrero—historian, novelist, and social scientist—arrived at Columbia University almost exactly one year ago. Mrs. Raditsa and her husband, Professor Bogdan Raditsa, had made, during the preceding summer, a first cursory inspection of her father's papers before shipping them from the family residence, L'Ulivello, Strada in Chianti, Florence, Italy. Since then Mrs. Raditsa has given much of her time to sorting and arranging the papers, preparatory to presenting them to Columbia. The first part has already been presented (see Library Columns, February, 1962).

EDITOR'S NOTE

WHEN I was a child, I was handed a packet of letters to wrap and date every six months or so. The packages then joined hundreds of others stored in great cases in an unused garage. I never paid much attention from whom the letters came or from where. It was only when I returned to my father's villa up in the Chianti Hills of Tuscany, some 20 years later, that my husband made me aware of the immense value to scholars resulting from my parents' habit of saving everything—manuscripts, newspaper clippings, letters, telegrams, cards, bills, bank statements, visiting cards. All these papers, I now see, reflect the life of a fascinating couple: Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian, philosopher and columnist; and his wife, Gina Lombroso, a medical doctor, a psychologist and a sociologist. Their friendships followed their interests. More European than Italian,

they made their home a meeting place for both Italians and foreigners, who in Florence generally live two separate lives. When their fight against fascism caused their exile to Switzerland, their



Courtesy of Mrs. Raditsa

Guglielmo Ferrero in his study.

house in the old part of Geneva became a haven for all refugees from fascism, not only for well known personalities like Count Sforza, Salvemini, Rosselli, Reale, but also for little known young students and workers.

The collection which we have now deposited in the Special Collections Department of the Columbia Libraries contains three different kinds of material.

One group consists of manuscripts of both published and unpublished works. First, there are the various drafts of Guglielmo Ferrero's most important published works, such as his *Greatness and Decline of Rome*, some corrected galley proofs, innumerable versions of his four-volume novel "Seven Vices", a part of the tetralogy "The Third Rome", and manuscripts or corrected galleys of all of his other books. The unpublished manuscripts com-

prise mainly his notes and lectures—for example, large sets of notes on the history of Rome and on other subjects related to his widely varied studies, the manuscripts of the lectures he delivered at Geneva University from 1931 to 1942 on the history of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars and the Congress of Vienna, and the notes for the Seminars he held during the same period at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales.

The second major part of the collection consists of articles published by Ferrero in newspapers and magazines throughout Europe and the Americas, from his student days at the University of Bologna until his death, as well as a collection of clippings from newspapers all over the world dealing with his work and activities.

The third group is the correspondence—the hundreds of packages of letters received by the Ferreros throughout their lifetime. The full extent of the scholarly riches contained here is still a guess, for the processing of the letters, all still in their envelopes, will require long and patient work of classifying and identifying. Most letters are handwritten, and many have signatures that are all but illegible. These thousands of letters cover my father's life from his early days at the University of Bologna as a student of law, in the last part of the last century, when, struck by the tragedy of a tremendous economic crisis in Italy, he joined with Turati, Treves, Sighele, Prampolini, and many others to form an active movement of young Socialists. The files continue without break until his exile in Geneva and his death in 1942, almost exactly twenty years ago as this is being written.

After completing his university studies in the Humanities and Law, my father left Italy for a career as foreign correspondent, and he lived for several years in France, England, Germany, and Russia. This period saw the beginning of his "Europeanization", and of his many friendships abroad. On his return to Italy he collaborated with Lombroso, in a study of the "Criminal Woman", and began working on his five-volume *Greatness and Decline of Rome*. The success of this book a few years later took him once

more to all parts of the world, the Old and the New, but this time not as a fledgling reporter, but as a lionized lecturer, invited by great institutions such as the Collège de France, Harvard, and Columbia University, and by great men such as President Theodore Roosevelt and Bartolomé Mitre of Buenos Aires. Among the letters of that time, one can find Willa Cather's comments on some of his articles in *McClure's* magazine, and President Roosevelt's invitation to stay at the White House. Tucked away here, too, is the correspondence from Nicholas Murray Butler, leading to Columbia's granting my father the degree of Doctor of Letters on January 4, 1909. Professor W. M. Sloane, in presenting him on that occasion, said: "His renown as a historian has already run throughout all civilized lands, young as he is and recent as are his achievements."

His trip to the New World inspired him to write a philosophical dialogue "Between the Old World and the New", which he called the philosophical testament of his life.

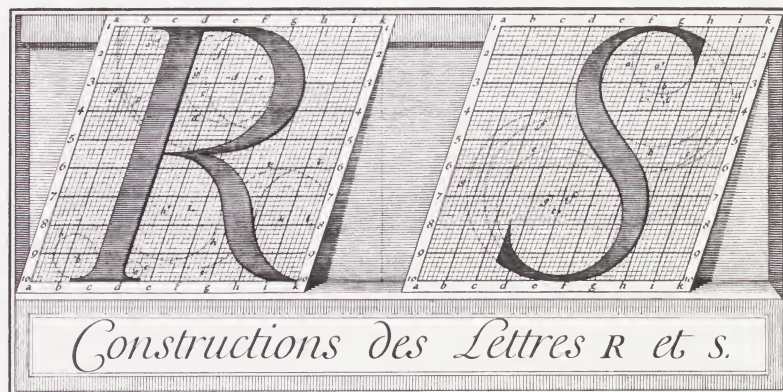
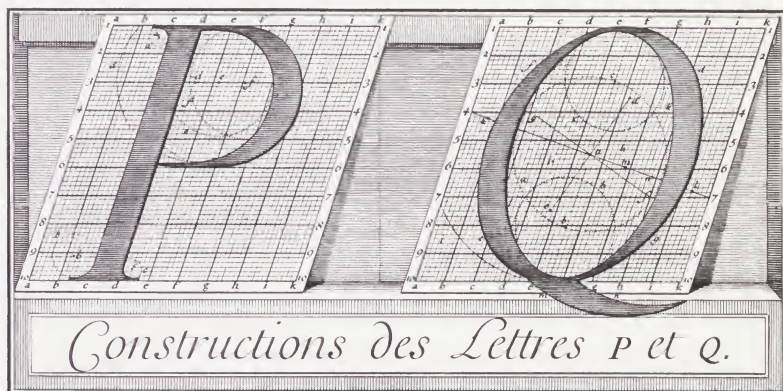
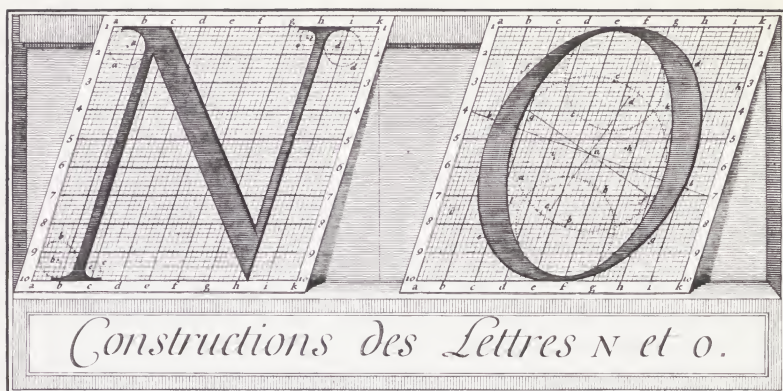
To maintain his independence, he earned his living through newspaper columns and magazine articles, an activity which forced him to be continuously aware of the changing political scene of the world. All the while, of course, he continued his historical and philosophical research.

The first World War, the Peace Conference, and the rise of fascism in Italy, and of Nazism in Germany, pushed him into investigating the reasons for the world unrest after "the war to end all wars". He found an historical analogy with the period following the Napoleonic wars, and he therefore delved deeply into that epoch.

In 1930 the University of Geneva invited my father to teach modern history there. From his researches for those lectures came his well-known trilogy on European history from the French Revolution to the Congress of Vienna, and on the great lessons to be learned from those troubled times—*The Gamble* (1939), *The Reconstruction of Europe* (1941), and *The Principles of*

Power (1942). The last-named book, it will be remembered, could not be published in Europe because of the greatly increased censorship there. Accordingly it was, in my father's prefatory words, given "to the United States with the utmost confidence, happy in the thought that a country still exists in which one is able to think and to write with sincerity in the hope of securing the welfare of the world, and not merely in order to serve illegitimate powers".

Even the most cursory examination of my father's papers (which is all that has been possible so far) reveals he had two main kinds of correspondents. First, there were those who were interested in specific phases of his work, and who wrote to him in a particular vein for a few months or a few years. Such, for example, are the letters he received after the publication of his history of Rome from archaeologists, from professors of history, and from classical scholars; and those intellectual exchanges with writers, philosophers, and sociologists—Anatole France, Rostand, Sorel, Bergson, Pareto, Bracco, Michels—or those with political figures like Poincaré, Giustino Fortunato, and Orlando. On the other hand, there are several lifelong correspondences with devoted friends and colleagues such as the political scientist, Gaetano Mosca; the criminologist, Cesare Lombroso; the newspaperman and later financier, Olindo Malagodi; and the French politician, Henri Moysset. From these letters scholars will be able to reconstruct much of the behind-the-scenes political life of Italy and France, from the closing years of the 19th century to the second World War.



The drawings above illustrate the concept of designing type faces by the application of mathematical principles. (From André Jammes' *La Réforme de la Typographie Royale sous Louis XIV*). See page 34.

Notable Purchases, 1961-1962

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Friends' Book Account.

Toward the close of the year 1961, the Friends of the Columbia Libraries—established a “Friends’ Book Account”, to be used at the discretion of the Director of Libraries for the purchase of unusual books and manuscripts “which come on the market from time to time and which cannot normally be purchased from funds in the Libraries’ budget.” The monies in the account were donated by individual members for the specific purpose or were transferred by the Council from the operating funds of the Friends.

The availability of such a fund has proved its value many times in the ensuing months. A number of unique items have been acquired by means of it, including three important letters by Hector Berlioz and a lot of six 16th-century manuscripts by the Italian humanist, Gabutius de Montalbodio; but the most notable acquisition was a collection (in two separate groups) of nearly two hundred letters, notes, and telegrams from Nikola Tesla to his close friend, Robert Underwood Johnson (see *Library Columns*, May, 1962). It was, in fact, the availability of these letters, and the difficulty we faced in obtaining them through the use of regular funds, that stimulated the establishment of this special account.

Hereafter we shall report in each issue of *Library Columns* the use, if any, that has been made of the funds thus contributed by the Friends, both as individuals and as an organization.

Book manuscripts.

Five book manuscripts were acquired by purchase during the year, all of prime significance. The earliest (mid-14th century) is a translation into Italian of Sallust’s *Conspiracy of Catiline* and

The War of Jugurtha. The translation was made around the turn of the 13th into the 14th century by the Dominican friar Bartolomeo da San Concordio (ca. 1262–1347), a noted scholar and preacher who taught in the monastery of Santa Maria Novello in Florence. Textually important as an extremely early rendering into the Italian vernacular, the manuscript is also an object of great beauty, with its fine formal rotunda script and its tastefully painted decorations (Lodge Collection).

A highly fragmentary manuscript of an Italian rendering of Livy's *Historiae Romanae Decades* was also acquired. It too is quite early—late 14th century—and comprises eight leaves that were once used as bindings. Some of them have suffered somewhat thereby, but all remain quite sound and legible (Lodge Collection).

The third manuscript (in order of age) is *Sphericorum Libri Tres* in Greek, apparently written in Paris about the middle of the 16th century. It represents an important mathematical text dealing with the geometry of the sphere. The author, Theodosius of Bithynia, flourished about 100 B.C., but his text is thought to incorporate material of much earlier date—possibly the lost work of the 4th-century B.C. writer, Eudoxus of Cnidos (Smith Collection).

Of very special significance is the volume of manuscript notes by the distinguished Italian poet and translator, Melchiorre Cesarotti (1730–1808), containing voluminous matter (216 pages) relating to his translation into free Italian verse of the *Iliad*, which was published in nine volumes from 1786–1794. The notes are in his own hand and provide decidedly interesting documentation of literary history at the height of classicism (Lodge Collection).

A manuscript account book kept by Martin E. Thompson (ca. 1786–1877), an important New York architect who is well known for the façade preserved at the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, was acquired during the year. It represents the years 1825–1852, and contains New York source material of historic significance (Avery Library).

Manuscript collections.

At least a dozen substantial groups of manuscripts (letters, documents, drawings, and the like) were acquired by purchase during the year, including the letters of Nikola Tesla already mentioned. Notable among these are: a large and important collection of letters to and from John Jay (about 2,000 pieces); some 70 letters sent by Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury to General Otho H. Williams; a collection of about 175 letters and documents relating to the shipping enterprises of Captain John O. Given, including the log of the ship *Juan Fernandez* sailing out of Melbourne for Manila and thence to Boston, 24 March-15 June 1859 (the final entries note that the ship had struck a reef off Calavite near Manila and was gradually foundering); some fifty letters from the master-printer Daniel Berkeley Updike to the collector, Captain F. L. Pleadwell, 1928-1941; the professional correspondence and papers of Columbia's famous specialist of the Near and Middle East, the late Professor William L. Westermann; and a fine collection of the drawings, prints, and architectural plans by Alexander Jackson Davis (Avery).

Individual letters and documents.

Nearly three dozen individual letters, holograph pieces, and documents were acquired by purchase during the year, for the most part, of course, by use of the Bancroft Endowment. Among the letters are three from Alexander Hamilton and one each from Rufus King, Aaron Burr, Horace Greeley, and Cyrus Field (regarding the laying of the Atlantic cable). Among the holographs is President Fillmore's address (1855) outlining the history of science and pointing out the advantages of a knowledge of science to human progress; a seven-page account by Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, George Harrington, of his relationships with Lincoln, Seward, and various members of the cabinet. Among the documents are two of note: one of these bears John Jay's signature and is dated 24 February 1798; the other is an

agreement between Jedediah Morse and his publishers (West, Richardson and Lord, of Boston) regarding a proposed abridgment of the author's *Elements of Geography* (13 March 1819).

Miscellanea.

Not to be categorized as either printed document or manuscript is a cylinder seal used for signing cuneiform tablets, and possibly dating back to 2500 B.C. It is cut in intaglio in hematite, and a relief image was transferred to the damp clay tablets by rolling the seal across them.

Printed books.

Incunabula. Ten 15th-century printed works were acquired during the year (eight of these are editions of classical works destined for the Gonzalez Lodge Collection, one was acquired for the D. E. Smith mathematics library, and one, the 1496 edition of Hieronymus da Ferrara's rendering into Italian of Psalm 79, was purchased with general funds). The earliest work is Ulrich Hans monumental edition (Rome, 1471) of Plutarch's *Lives* in two folio volumes—lacking some leaves but otherwise a very desirable copy of what is generally presumed to be the first printed edition of Plutarch. Two of this year's acquisitions are—so far as we can determine at this time—unique in American libraries: Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Venice, O. Scotus, 1492; and Horace's *De arte poetica* in an undated Paris edition printed by George Wolff for Jean Petit, provisionally assigned to 1499.

Another 15th century book of special interest is Sabinus' *Paradoxa in Juvenali* (Rome, 1474). It is a fine, clean copy of a fairly scarce work, which bears in many places throughout the text certain marginal notes written in a neat, refined hand, very likely put there by the book's first owner. Most of these are routine enough, but at least once the writer permitted himself to exhibit a certain scholarly outrage at some passage of the text. "In hoc" he exclaims in his marginal note, "mihi domine Sabine pace tua videris asinus!"

—"Prithee, Master Sabinus, in this you appear to me to be an ass!"

Sixteenth century. Twenty-two works representing this period were acquired during the year, including thirteen editions of classical authors (Lodge), six mathematical works (Smith), and three of general science (Thorndike). Of all of these, perhaps the most notable single item is Giovanni Paolo Gallucci's *Speculum Uranicum*, published in Venice by Damianus Zenarius in 1593. This is a remarkably fine copy of the only edition of a rare textbook on theoretical astronomy, containing many explicit diagrams with movable parts (volvelles) depicting the positions and movements of the planets. Worthy of special mention also are: the Aldine (1514) edition of Virgil's *Opera; Instrumentum sinum* by Petrus Apianus (Nuremberg, 1541); the Wittenberg, 1579, edition of Bartholomaeus Schoenborn's *Computus astronomicus*; and Michael Maestlin's *Ephemerides Novae*, Tübingen, 1580.

Avery Library reports the acquisition of three 16th-century works: Albertini's *Septem mirabilia orbis et urbis Romae et Florentinae Civitatis*, 1578; Biondo's *Roma ristaurata et Italia illustrata*, 1558; and Pomponius Laetus' *De antiquitatibus urbis Romae*. . . 1538.

Seventeenth century. Many volumes representing this period are acquired by Columbia University each year, but only those purchased by means of Special Collections funds, or reported to us by the divisional libraries as being exceptional, can be recorded here. Of the 37 such books coming to Special Collections during the past year, 15 are works representing mathematical science (Smith), 10 are editions of classical scholarship (Lodge), six are general science (Thorndike), and six are rare books of non-specialized nature. Mention should be made of five English works representing the pre-1641 period: George Chapman's translation of Homer, London, ca. 1638; Francis Bacon's *Two bookes*. . . London, 1629; his *Historie of life and death*. . . London, 1638; Camden's *Remaines*. . . London, 1623; and Thomas Stocker's translation into English of Daniel Tossanus' *Lamentations and*

holy mournings of the Prophet Jeremiah, London [1587]. (The last-named book was purchased by means of the Friends' Book Account mentioned earlier.)

Two books acquired for the Lodge Collection are of later date but of singular importance as specific copies: John Jones' translation into English of *Ovid's invective or curse against Ibis*, 1658, contains a long poetical dedication to Thomas Vicars in the translator's holograph; Henry Higden's *A modern essay on the thirteenth satyr of Juvenal*, 1686, was once owned by the English collector and scholar, Narcissus Luttrell (1657-1732), as revealed by certain characteristic manuscript marginalia.

Avery Library acquired the first collected edition (1604) of the writings of Albrecht Dürer.

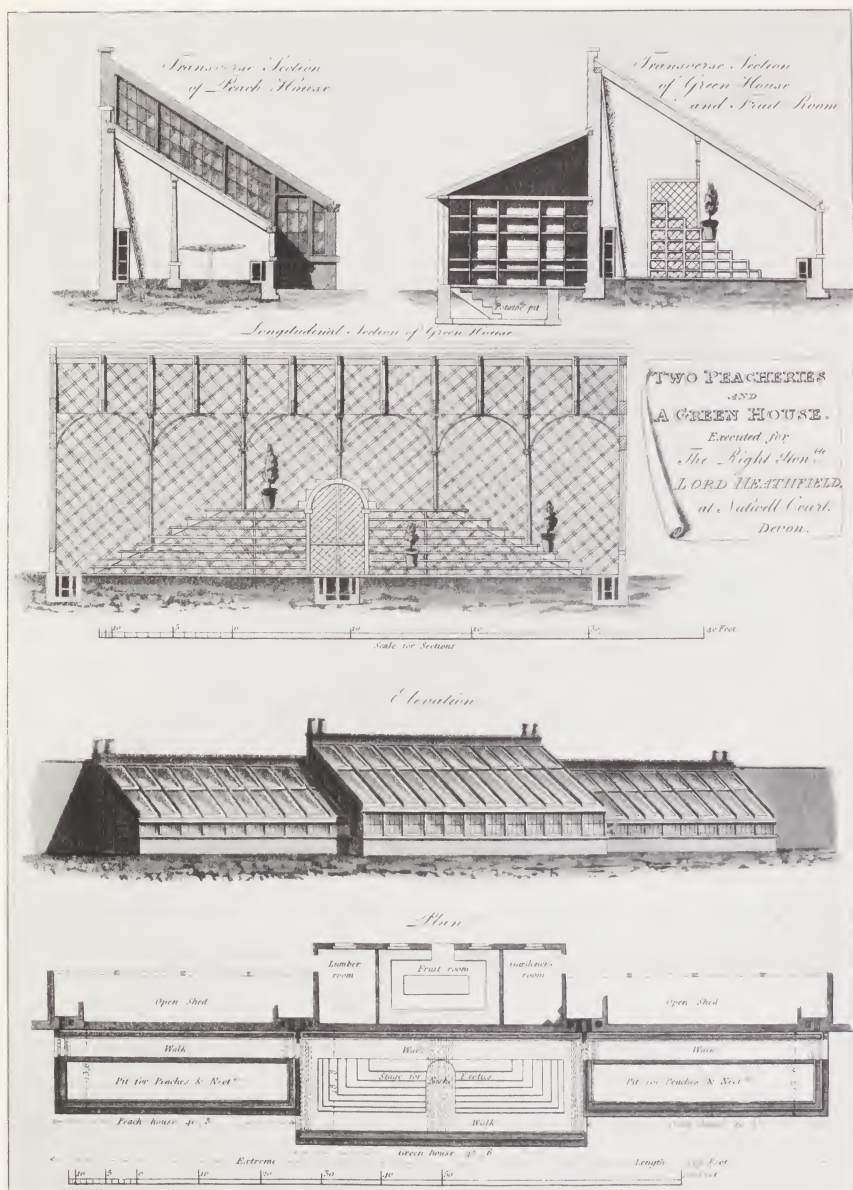
The Webster Library of Plastic Surgery reports the acquisition of four very rare works relating to the subject of the collection: Samuel Bolton's *Medicina magica tamen physica*, London, 1656; John Steer's translation into English of Wilhelm Fabry's . . . *Experiments in chyrurgerie*. . . London, 1643; Robert Fludd's *Mosai-call philosophy*, London, 1659; and Michael Maier's *Atalanta fugiens*, Oppenheim, 1618.

Eighteenth century and later. The vast majority of the materials, printed and manuscript alike, which are acquired by purchase for the Columbia Libraries, fall into this category. Only the smallest fraction can be selected for discussion here. Paramount perhaps is the collection of some 130 volumes formerly in the library of Hart Crane, whose papers were purchased by Columbia in 1953 (see *Library Columns*, May, 1953, and February, 1955). A few other items of note are:

Jean B. C. Chatelain's *Fifty small original and elegant views*. . . London, 1750. A very scarce work depicting English churches, villages, rural prospects, and the like. (Avery.)

Christopher Crag's *The Trangram*. . . Philadelphia, 1809. (Special Collections.)

Yvan Goll's *Four poems of the occult*, Kentfield, California,



A full-page illustration in George Tod's *Plans, Elevations and Sections of Hot-houses, Green-houses . . .* (See page 34).

1962. Published in English translations at the press of Lewis and Dorothy Allen, with illustrations and decorations by Mallette Dean, Fernand Leger, Picasso, Yves Tanguy, and Jean Arp. This volume was proudly displayed in the recent Butler Library exhibition, "Great Printing Through Five Centuries." (Special Collections.)

Henry William Herbert's *Frank Forester and his friends*, London, 1849; 3 volumes. (Special Collections.)

André Jammes' *La Réforme de la Typographie Royale sous Louis XIV*, Paris, 1961. This is a most important publication of the original working drawings by Philippe Grandjean (d. 1714) for his redesigning of the "King's Roman Types." (Special Collections.)

Robinson Jeffers' *An artist*. . . 1928. With an article on Jeffers by Benjamin De Casseres, with the latter's autograph. (Special Collections.)

Robinson Jeffers' *The house-dog's grave—Haig's grave*, San Mateo, California, the Quercus Press, 1939. One of thirty copies, autographed by Jeffers. (Special Collections.)

Maps of the District of Columbia and City of Washington. . . 1852. A rich mine for research into the architectural history of Washington, D. C. (Avery.)

Philadelphia in 1824. . . 1824. An early guide-book. (Avery.)

George Tod's *Plans, elevations and sections of hot-houses, green-houses*. . . London, 1807. The earliest architectural study of the sort, extremely rare. (Avery.)

Kate Douglas Wiggin's *The story of Patsy*, San Francisco, 1883. A beautiful copy of the first edition of the author's first published book. (Special Collections.)

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Allen gift. Mrs. George Henry Allen has presented to Avery Library the collection of books formed by her late husband. The collection comprises works on German, Scandinavian, folk and prehistoric architecture.

Barzun gift. Dean Jacques Barzun (A.B., 1927; Ph.D., 1932) has presented funds to be used to purchase the 1950 edition of Pascal's *Pensées*, containing 57 etchings by the French cubist, Albert Gleizes. A copy of this rare work may become available soon, and if so, it will be a welcome companion to Dean Barzun's recent gift of Gleizes' earlier production, Mercereau's *La Conque Miraculeuse*, published in Paris in 1922. The latter item was a notable feature in the summer Butler Library exhibition, "Great Printing Through Five Centuries".

Blau gift. Professor Joseph L. Blau (A.B., 1931; A.M., 1933; Ph.D., 1944) has presented a fine letter from William James to John Dewey, 3 December 1903.

Bonom gift. Mr. Paul J. Bonom has added to his earlier benefactions a collection of 117 items, including works of general usefulness and 24 L-P classical recordings.

Burton gift. Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Burton (M.B.A., 1956) have presented a useful group of English literary works of the 18th century, including some by Swift and Smollett and editions of *The Spectator* and *The Tatler*.

Cane gift. Mr. Melville Cane (A.B., 1900; LL.B., 1903), as executor of the Will of the late Donald C. Brace (A.B., 1904), has

presented a number of interesting and valuable items from the latter's personal files: two unsigned Christmas cards from E. M. Forster; an inscribed copy of a poem, "The Cultivation of Christmas Trees", by T. S. Eliot; four letters from T. S. Eliot to Mr. Brace, dated respectively 10 January 1951, 12 May 1954, 22 October 1954 and 28 April 1955; and a holograph letter from Virginia Woolf, 16 July 1928.

Clyde-Kuhn gift. Mrs. Ethel Clyde and Mr. Lesley Kuhn have joined in presenting as nearly complete a collection as it has been possible to make of the books, pamphlets, correspondence, documents, and memorabilia by and pertaining to the late Theodore Schroeder, sociologist and psychologist.

Cox gift. Mr. Allyn Cox has added to his generous gift made last years to Avery Library (see *Library Columns*, May, 1961) yet another collection of letters. The present gift comprises mainly letters written by the painter Kenyon Cox (the donor's father) to his parents during the last quarter of the 19th century. Many of them were written from Paris, and form a record of the times and place, as seen through the eyes of a remarkable American artist.

Crary gift. Mrs. Calvert H. Crary has presented two valuable John Jay items: a letter from Jonathan Loring Austin to Jay, 9 May 1779, containing a draft of the former's memorial to Congress; and a document of appointment of several persons as Justices of the Peace in the State of New York, signed by Jay as Governor, 8 March 1797.

De Lima gifts. Mrs. Agnes De Lima (A.M., 1909) has added materially to her earlier gifts of the books and papers of Randolph Silliman Bourne (A.B., 1912; A.M., 1913). The most recent gifts include 12 volumes from Bourne's library, 14 letters and postcards written to him, and a packet of about 20 letters pertaining to him.

Draper gift. The note in the May, 1962, issue of *Library Columns* under this entry was inadvertently confused with an earlier gift by Mr. Theodore Draper. We should have called attention to a much larger presentation, made recently, of a collection of nearly a thousand books and pamphlets comprising a cohesive documentation of European political groups, mainly fascist in nature, during the period from about 1930 to the close of World War II.

Emanuel gift. Dr. James A. Emanuel (Ph.D., 1962) has presented a heavily annotated draft of his dissertation, *The Short Stories of Langston Hughes*. The typescript was examined by Hughes, and bears his comments in the margins throughout.

Franken gift. The recent receipt of the manuscripts of Rose Franken (Mrs. William Brown Meloney) was cause for jubilation. This collection—as nearly complete as it can now be made—documents with wonderful fullness the writing technique of one of the most accomplished authors of our time.

Friedman gifts. Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) has presented eleven prints of historical figures, a vellum land deed dated 20 January 1731, a copy of *Zophnath Paaneah* published in Warsaw in 1862, and *An Account of the Gospel Labours . . . of . . . John Churchman*. . . published in Philadelphia in 1779. It will be recalled that Mr. Friedman, some years ago, presented Churchman's autograph diary of his pastoral visit to London and Holland during 1753–54 (see *Library Columns*, November, 1958).

Geran gift. Mr. George P. Geran has presented two typed manuscripts by his father, the late John A. Geran, who wrote under the pen-name of Conor MacDari. The works are: *The Bible An Irish Book*, comprising 147 pages; and *The Bible An Irish Book of Pre-Roman Spiritual Culture*, comprising 189 pages.

Hamilton gifts. Mr. Sinclair Hamilton (LL.B., 1909) has presented a notable group of rare and valuable books. From his collection of illustrated works came a dozen items representing

SATYRARVM LIBER I.

45



SATYRA X.



EMPE incompofito dixi pede currere
verfus

Lucili. quis tam Lucili fautor inepte
eft,

Vt non hoc fateatur? at idem, quod fale multo

Vrbem defricuit, charta laudatur eadem.

A headpiece from the John Pine engraved edition of Horace
(Hamilton gift)

Blake, Gavarni, Lepere, Daumier, and others. Of prime interest are two works with plates by William Blake—the ultra-rare *Illustrations of Dante*, comprising seven proofs on india paper (all that were engraved by Blake before his death in 1827), and the 1793 edition of John Gay's *Fables*. Also included in the gift are beautiful copies of the John Pine engraved edition of Horace (1733, 1737, first issue) and the first issue of Saint-Pierre's *Paul et Virginie*, 1838.

Of special note was the presentation by Mrs. Hamilton of an exquisite example of her own master bookbinding. Venturi's *Italian Painting* (1950) is bound in full red morocco, finely gilt-tooled in a beautifully executed design.

Harris gift. A gift of unusual timeliness and importance has been made by Miss Edith Davidson Harris of Walpole, New Hampshire, in the form of a collection of 135 letters, many in longhand, written by Nicholas Murray Butler to her father, William Torrey Harris. The letters, representing the period 1882-1909, deal principally with educational matters, and they are proving to be a veritable mine for Professor Lindsay Rogers, who is writing the official biography of Butler.

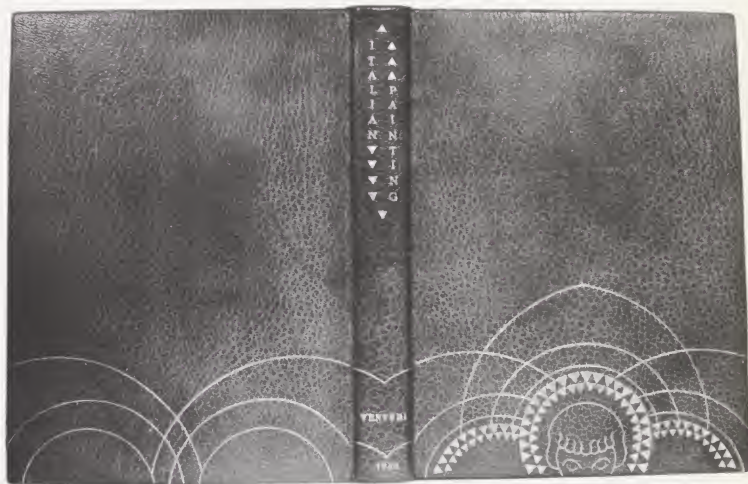
Hornbostel gift. A substantial collection of original drawings and memorabilia of Henry Fred Hornbostel (Ph.D., 1891 Arch., A.M., 1914 Hon.) was presented to Avery Library in his memory by his sons, Lloyd and Caleb Hornbostel.

Ide bequest. A bequest of the highest value and importance came to the Avery Architectural Library through the generous will of a faithful user and friend, the late John Jay Ide (1913 Arch.). His architectural and art library, which he bequeathed *in toto*, was the result of scholarly collecting over many years, and is particularly rich in the French and Italian baroque. The collection numbered 515 volumes, of which many are already in Avery though for the most part in far less beautiful condition.

Ladd-Franklin estate gift. Through the thoughtfulness of Miss Helen Hotchkiss, the correspondence, papers, and documents of Christine Ladd-Franklin and her husband, Fabian Franklin, have come to rest at Columbia. This is a large and important body of papers, will be of great usefulness to scholars in the fields of psychology and logic.

The papers are mainly those of Christine Ladd-Franklin, who

lectured in her specialties at Columbia University from 1914 to 1927. Famous for her method of reducing all syllogisms to a single formula, and for her contributions to knowledge relating to color



Shown above is Mrs. Sinclair Hamilton's handsome binding for Venturi's *Italian Painting* (Hamilton gift)

vision, her papers had lain untended since her death in 1930. Miss Hotchkiss, a close friend of the late Margaret Ladd-Franklin, came upon them in going through the latter's effects. Her decision to place them at Columbia will be gratefully received by scholars.

Lee gift. Miss Mary V. Lee has presented a collection of more than 400 items of great usefulness to the Music Library—piano scores, sheet music, books and periodicals.

Moses gift. Mrs. Henry L. Moses has presented a number of interesting items during the recent past, including a packet of materials relating to Madame Curie and Marie Mattingly Meloney, and, more recently, Joseph Auslander's *Letters to Women* (1929)

bearing the author's inscription: "Because we both love and are ennobled by loving Marie Meloney, I inscribe this book for her to Lucy G. Moses. . ."

Newman gift. Mr. J. W. Newman (A.B., 1915; LL.B., 1917) has presented a complete set of *Corpus Juris Secundum* to the Law Library.

Nicholson gift. Mr. Henry M. Nicholson has presented to Columbian nine early pictures of Morningside Heights.

Nicolson gift. Professor Marjorie Hope Nicolson, upon her recent retirement, presented her professional library to the University. The gift so far numbers nearly 800 volumes, among them being a number of rare English works of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Olcott gift. Through the good offices of Mr. Douglas W. Olcott, the Board of Directors of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany has presented for inclusion in the Avery Architectural Library a collection of 165 letters and documents relating to the planning and erection of the Bank building. Included are 55 autograph letters from the noted architect, Russell Sturgis. According to Talbot F. Hamlin in his account of Sturgis in *The Dictionary of American Biography*, "By far the most interesting example of his work is the Farmer's & Mechanics' Bank, Albany, N.Y., unusually delicate in scale, its style based on French work of the period of Louis XII."

Peter gift. Mr. Emmett Peter, Jr., has presented a two-volume set of *The Cheap Magazine; or Poor Man's Fireside Companion*, published in Edinburgh, 1813-14.

Rifkind gift. Judge Simon H. Rifkind (LL.B., 1925) gave the Law Library a complete set of the transcript of the proceedings and exhibits of the Presidential Railroad Commission. This special

commission, of which Judge Rifkind was a member, submitted its report to the President on March 1, 1962.

Styles gift. Mr. Thomas J. Styles has presented, for inclusion in *Columbiana*, a scrapbook devoted to the career of Michael Pupin.

Williams gift. The *Columbiana* Collection has been enriched by Mr. Harold D. Williams, who has presented a group of items comprising lecture notes taken by the late Edward E. Whitford (Ph.D., 1912) in the graduate courses in mathematics under Professors Ling and Fiske.

Activities of the Friends

FINANCES

In the November issue we publish the annual statement of the amount which has been contributed by the Friends during the twelve-month period ending on March 31. During the year, \$9,821 in unrestricted funds and \$4,131 for specified purposes were received, making a total of \$13,952. Such gifts from the Friends over the past eleven years now amount to \$183,527.

In addition to the monetary gifts, the Friends have during the year augmented the Libraries' resources for research by presenting rare books, manuscripts, and other items having an estimated value of \$100,917—a record-breaker for a single year. This brings the eleven-year total of such gifts to \$446,200. (The principal items have been described in "Our Growing Collections".)

The comparative figures for contributions during the past years are indicated in the following table.

| | <i>Cash Gifts</i> | | <i>Book and</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Unrestricted</i> | <i>for special purposes</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>manuscript gifts</i> | <i>value of gifts</i> |
| 1950-52** | \$ 4,348.00 | \$ 41.00 | \$ 4,389.00 | \$ 2,515.00 | \$ 6,904.00 |
| 1952-53 | 4,423.00 | 4,133.00 | 8,556.00 | 43,653.00 | 52,209.00 |
| 1953-54 | 3,166.00 | 13,224.00 | 16,390.00 | 53,643.00 | 70,033.00 |
| 1954-55 | 2,413.00 | 29,930.00 | 32,343.00 | 15,251.00 | 47,594.00 |
| 1955-56 | 4,471.00 | 13,977.00 | 18,448.00* | 22,381.00 | 40,829.00* |
| 1956-57 | 3,755.00 | 28,975.00 | 32,730.00 | 17,937.00 | 50,667.00 |
| 1957-58 | 5,464.00 | 15,477.00 | 20,941.00 | 67,791.00 | 88,732.00 |
| 1958-59 | 5,516.00 | 8,811.00 | 14,327.00 | 13,299.00 | 27,626.00 |
| 1959-60 | 7,408.00 | 5,280.00 | 12,688.00 | 36,980.00 | 49,668.00 |
| 1960-61 | 7,642.00 | 1,121.00 | 8,763.00 | 71,833.00 | 80,596.00 |
| 1961-62 | 9,821.00 | 4,131.00 | 13,952.00 | 100,917.00 | 114,869.00 |
| | <u>\$58,427.00</u> | <u>\$125,100.00</u> | <u>\$183,527.00</u> | <u>\$446,200.00</u> | <u>\$629,727.00</u> |

* Revised figure

** December 1950-March, 1952. Later years begin April 1 and end March 31.

As of September 11, our association had 526 members, which is a net increase of 34 since the report as of March 31, 1961.

BOOK ACCOUNT

Following discussion at the September 26, 1961, meeting of the Council, a Friends' book account was opened with individual gifts totaling \$300. At the December 5 meeting, the Council authorized a transfer to this account of \$2,000 from general funds, and at the March 5 meeting made an additional transfer of \$700. This made a total of \$3,000. From this, \$1,000 was expended for the purchase of a collection of Nikola Tesla letters, leaving a balance of \$2,000 on March 31 (the end of the financial report year).

Provision was made in the annual dues appeal in the spring for our members to contribute to this account and as of the time of our going to press, \$712 has subsequently been added to the account by this means. In addition, a new member has made a gift of \$2,400 to the Book fund.

The intent of the Council in establishing this account was thus to make available a reservoir of funds, which could be drawn upon by the Director of Libraries for the purchase of occasional items which would enrich the Libraries' scholarly resources, but for which funds would not be available through the regular budget. Having this account makes possible a quick purchase, when prompt action is necessary if an item is to be acquired.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

PRIVILEGES

INVITATIONS to exhibitions, lectures and other special events.

USE OF BOOKS in the reading rooms of the libraries.

OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT LIBRARIANS, including those in charge of the specialized collections, about material of interest to a member. (Each Division Head has our member's names on file.)

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE most Columbia University Press books at 20 per cent discount (through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends).

FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS.

* * *

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

ANNUAL. Any person contributing not less than \$10.00 per year.

CONTRIBUTING. Any person contributing not less than \$25.00 a year.

SUSTAINING. Any person contributing not less than \$50.00 a year.

BENEFACTOR. Any person contributing not less than \$100.00 a year.

Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

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